CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

No. 14 TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1961 ★ Price: 15 yen (5 cent)

Chang Myun Can't Cut Out Of His Political Crisis

The Chang Myun clique is making frantic efforts to suppress South Korean people's daily mounting movements for independent peaceful unification and South-North negotiations. According to a report from Seoul, "Premier" Chang Myun shamelessly told the House of Councillors on April 21 that he would "prefer the present division of South and North to pro-Communist unification." He also said that he would strictly control youth and students, progressive political parties and other South Korean people advocating independent unification, which, he said, was "terribly dangerous."

The Education Minister said that the "National Unification League," a students' organization in Seoul, was "incompatible with students' duty."

Meanwhile, the Chang Myun clique is going to suppress every activity of patriotic political parties, social organizations and of students, on the charge that they are advocating independent unification and South-North negotiations. Such a vicious attempt clearly demonstrates that Chang Myun is just another Syngman Rhee: The dictator had severely suppressed even those who talked about peaceful unification, labelling them "reds."

Fathers and mothers, relatives and dear friends who have been divided between South and North, as long as 16 years unable to hear from each other–they are now going to exchange letters, see each other and remove every obstacle to unification. Is it dangerous? Is it impossible?

However, Chang Myun shamelessly regards as "pro-communist" or "unreasonable" every patriotic demand for South-North negotiations and independent unification without foreign interference.

The national unification can never be accomplished without South-North negotiations and participation of the communists. This is quite understandable to those who are interested in the realities of South and North Korea.

The rabidly anti-Communist Chang Myun clique is hellbent on obstructing South-North interchange and peaceful unification of Korea, because he has a traitorous ambition to continue the split of the fatherland, to serve South Korea as a colony of U.S. imperialists, thereby to continue his puppet regime.

The South Korean Socialist Party declared in its statement that the Chang Myun's statement shows "his unwillingness to accomplish unification." The Socialist Popular Party also branded his words as "traitorous and undemocratic."

It is clearly explained by recently increased provocative words or actions by U.S. imperialists that these intrigues by Chang Myun have been instigated by the U.S. imperialists who are aimed at continuing the division of Korea as well as occupation of South Korea.

As soon as the movement for national and independent peaceful unification began to mount rapidly in South Korea, "Washington Post," a mouthpiece of U.S. ruling circles, wrote, "Under the present circumstances there is no possibility of Korean unification. The present division is preferrable to unification."

Meanwhile, the U.S. State Department authorities brought forward again the outdated plan of "elections under U.N. supervision," and said that they would support the "ROK" government, which advocates their formula.

Such shameless words by U.S. imperialists clearly show again that it is the U.S. imperialists who are obstructing peaceful unification of Korea, the long-cherished desire of the 30 million Korean people.

"Elections under U.N. supervision" demanded by the U.S. imperialists is aimed at imposing on S. Korea a puppet regime which would faithfully carry out the U.S. policy of colonization.

Whatever frantic efforts the U.S. imperialists and the Chang Myun clique may make, they will be unable to change South Korean people's determination to accomplish South–North interchange and independent peaceful unification.

On April 19, in Seoul, some 100,000 students and citizens denounced Chang Myun'g traitorous acts in his presence. They also displayed firm determination to fight every truckler and foreign power obstructing independent unification as well as to accomplish South–North interchange and peaceful unification.

In Taegu, Pusan, Masan, Chonju and in other South Korean districts, the people are demanding more strongly evacuation of the U.S. forces from South Korea, and denouncing more vigorously the traitorous intrigues by the puppet groups.

Whether or not the U.S. imperialists and the Chang Myun clique may wish for it, the Korean people are sure to solve the life and death problem by themselves–the peaceful unification of Korea. They are able enough to do it.

The Chang Myun clique, bent on obstructing attainment of this earnest national desire, will surely be overthrown by the anti-American patriotic struggle of the South Korean people.

Premier Kim Il Sung Sends A Congratulatory Message To Fidel Castro

Premier Kim Il Sung cabled a congratulatory message telegram on April 20 to Premier Fidel Castro on learning the news that the Cuban people wiped out the invading mercenaries employed by the U.S. imperialists, according to a Korean Central News Agency report from Pyongyang. The message reads as follows:

Dear Premier Fidel Castro:

On receiving the report that the mercenaries of U. S. imperialism, who had launched armed aggression against the Cuban people, were completely routed, I, on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and all the people of Korea, and myself personally, send you and through you to the heroic revolutionary army and militia and to all the Cuban people, the most enthusiastic message of congratulation.

This victory, which was won by the Cuban people in the struggle to defend the fatherland and the gains of the revolution, displayed to the full the invincible strength of the Cuban people, united around the revolutionary Government of Cuba, and again clearly demonstrated that the people, who have arisen to defend their sovereignty with arms in hand, will never capitulate before any aggression and interference by imperialists.

The Korean people, accusing anew U. S. imperialism of launching armed aggression against the Cuban people, enthusiastically express militant solidarity with the fighting Cuban people. The just struggle of the Cuban people, supported in unison by the Socialist camp and peace-loving peoples the world over, will surely win final victory.

U.S. Violates Korean Armistice Agreement

The 140th meeting of the "Korean Armistice Committee" was held on April 22, according to a Korean Central News Agency report dated April 22 from Kaesong.

At this meeting, Major General Chang Chong Huang, chief delegate of Korea-China side, filed a protest against the American side, for flying jet fighters in the Korea-China territorial sky, in spite of repeated warnings.

Two American F 102 jet fighters invaded the Korea-China territorial sky in Sunwi, Kirin islands from the southwest around 6:16 p.m.on April 10, 1961, and made a reconnaisance, according to his statement.

Further, the American side flew two F86 jet fighters 100 kilometres inside the military border, but flew away in the southern direction, as soon as they met a self-defence operation by the Korea-China side.

He continued that the invasion by these jet fighters did not only constitute a violation of the Armistice agreement but should be condemned as a provocation. Major General Chang Chong Huang stressed, "We cannot tolerate these invasions, which may develop into a new war." At the same time, he demanded that the American side must take proper measures not to repeat such hostile acts.

He accused the American side of committing more than 663 acts of invasion in the Korea-China territorial sky since the Armistice.

The American side must stop these acts immediately, punish all those concerned and observe the provisions of the Armistice agreement, he emphasized.

Political Parties Attack Chang On His Anti-Unification Stand

"Prime Minister"Chang Myun told the "Upper House" on April 20 that he would have a divided country rather than to see Korea unified along the line proposed by the Communists, reports from Seoul said.

He repeated this statement on April 21 in a press conference.

Attacking Chang Myun's statement, the Socialist Party of South Korea, on April 22, said in a statement, "Chang Myun's statement betrayed his real intentions. He does not want to see Korea unified. He is trying to avoid touching on the unification problem, paying no attention to the recent developments in the world situation." The statement also continued, "It is suicidal for him to stick to such a policy against the unanimous aspirations of the Korean people for unification."

President Yun Calls South-North Interchange and Unification "Dangerous"

President Yun Bo Sun of South Korea said on April 22 that South-North interchange and unification was "a very dangerous idea", according to a Seoul broadcast of April 22.

He made this statement in his speech at the inauguration ceremony of the "Wounded Soldiers' Hall."

Business Circles Boycott Foreign Goods

Merchants and manufacturers in Seoul are launching a campaign to boycott foreign goods. In the name of Seoul Chamber of Commerce and Industry, they lodged a protest on April 20 with the Chang Myun regime against foreign goods, according to a "Kyungje Tongshin" report from Seoul.

In this protest, they asserted that critical situation of national industry should be saved by taking measures against importing foreign goods, as well as against smuggling.

They demanded that the authorities establish a special law for stamping out smuggling and take measures to launch a campaign to boycott foreign articles and to use home-made goods.

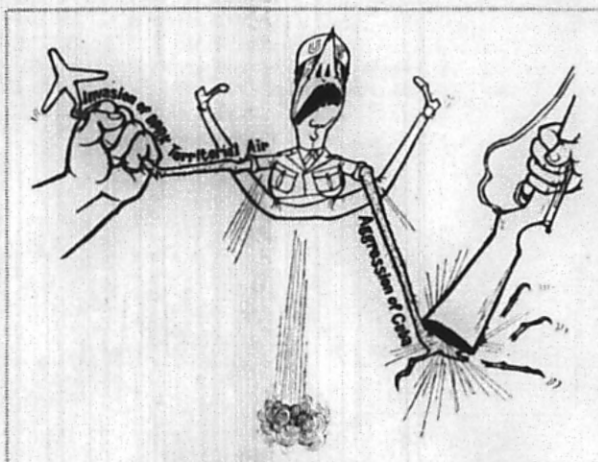
Movements of such kind was also launched in Taegu on Agril 10.

9,000 Miners Strike, Demanding Higher Wages

Some 9,000 miners of "ROK" Coal Mining Corporation on April 26 staged a 24-hour strike, demanding a twofold increase of their wages, according to a Hapdong Tongshin report from Seoul.

This strike suspended operation at six main coal mines of the corporation in Jangsung, Doge, Nyunwol, Hambak, Eunsung and Hwasun.

The corporation is managed directly by the puppet government



.....in Korea, too. — Che Jun

Korean Workers' Party Issues May Day Appeal

The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party on April 20 made public an appeal to all the working people on the occasion of coming May Day, according to a Korean Central News Agency report dated April 21 from Pyongyang.

In the appeal, the Committee extended hearty greetings to all the heroic working class and other working people who are daily achieving revolutionary innovations in all the spheres of national life through their "flying horse" movements.

The Committee also expressed a wholehearted support for the South Korean compatriots struggling against the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings and for the realization of peaceful unification of the country.

The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party appealed to all the workers, peasants, working intellectuals and to all the other people in the northern part of the Republic as follows:

"Today, we, Korean people, have entered on the historic Seven-Year Plan. We must exert all our efforts to consolidate more the revolutionary base of the northern part of our Republic by further advancing our socialist construction, so that we can save our compatriots in South Korea as early as possible out of their miserable situation and restore the destroyed national economy of South Korea on the basis of the strong material resources of the northern part of the Republic. Let all of us be glorious victors in the initial year of the plan and fight for a successful accomplishment of the Seven-Year Plan!"

Further, the appeal called on the South Korean people to rise more vigorously in the nation-wide struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland:

"South Korean compatriots! The miserable living and sufferings in South Korea must be put an end to without a single day's delay, in order that you may lead a free and happy life in a unified fatherland.

"Struggle more vigorously against the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their immediate withdrawal from South Korea!

"Let us achieve by ourselves the unification of the fatherland without any foreign interference!

Accusing the U.S. armed aggression against Cuba by use of mercenaries, the appeal strongly demanded, "U.S. imperialists, Hand off Cuba!" Supporting wholeheartedly the Cuban people's armed struggle against U.S. invaders, it emphasized that the Cuban people united in their struggle against the U.S. aggressive gangs were sure to win ultimate victory."

Moreover, the appeal pointed out that the U.S. imperialists were increasing their military provocative actions against Laos. It said, "The Korean people are always on the side of the Laotian people who are struggling in defense of their national independence and liberty." The appeal gave a wholehearted support to the Laotian people's heroic struggle.

Further, the appeal emphasized that the Korean people should promote friendship and strengthen unity with all the peoples of the socialist camp, headed by the USSR, and should strengthen solidarity with all the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the struggles against the imperialists, raising high the banner of proletalian internationalism. The appeal concluded as follows:

"At the head of all the Korean people struggling for the peaceful unification of their country, stands the invincible Party of revolutionary Marxism-Leninism, the Korean workers' Party.

Let all the communists and the working people unite themselves more around the Central Committee of the Party, headed by Premier Kim Il Sung! And let us hold the coming Congress as a congress of victors, by achieving successfully tasks in all the fields of socialist construction.

Long live May Day, the international festival of all the workers of the world!

WORKING PEOPLE IN N. KOREA RISE FOR PRODUCTION INCREASE IN CELEBRATION OF MAY DAY!

In the northern half of the Republic, all the working people are rising for production increase for May Day, under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Government of the Republic headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Development Of Light Industry In DPRK

The year 1961 will be a decisive turning point in enhancing the quality of light industrial goods and expanding their variety.

The quality and variety of all daily necessaries will reach the level of advanced countries within two or three years, and their variety will be expanded by ten thousand kinds this year.

During the years 1959—1960, the Sinuiju Textile Mill with 60,000 spindles and 1,500 looms was newly built and commissioned thanks to the huge state investment.

The construction of large scale light industrial enterprises, including the Sinuiju Artificial Fibre Mill with an annual production capacity of 30,000 tons of sulphate pulp and 20,000 tons of staple fibre, the Hesan Kraft Paper Factory with 20,000 ton capacity and Hoiryung Sugar Factory with 10,000 ton capacity, was undertaken.

The output of light industry increased at an annual average rate of 42 per cent during the six years following the armistice. Last year's light industrial output grew 3.3 times that in 1956 and 6.8 times as against 1949. Thus, light industry is now turning out in a matter of 22 days as much goods as were put out in the whole preliberation year of 1944.

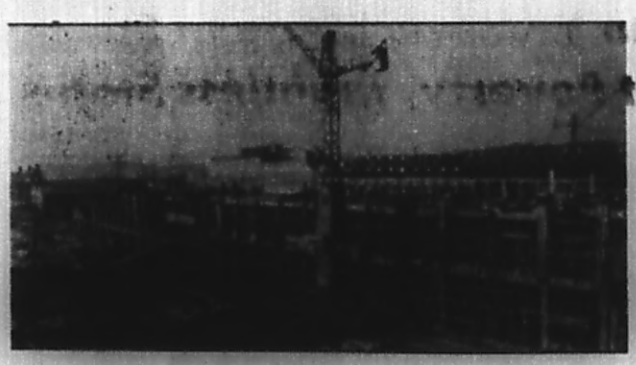
Today there are more than 2,000 local industrial factories in the northern half of the Republic and their output value for last year went up 3.9 times that of 1957. The proportion of local industry is 39 per cent in the total industrial output value of the country and 56 per cent in the output of consumer goods.

The state investment in the field of light industry this year will be 2.6 times greater than in the previous year.

The Songrim Textile Mill with 50,000 spindles and the Hesan Flax Mill with over 15,000 spindles will be newly built and numbers of such new enterprises as oil factories and meat processing factories will spring up all over the country.

The recent March Plenum of the Party Central Committee took measures to bring about a signal innovation in the development of light industry. The working people in this domain have now risen up as one for carrying through this task.

The workers of the Shiniju Textile Mill striving to produce this year more fabrics than the plan.



The vynalon factory under construction.

Vynalon Factory Completed In Hamheung

The basic construction work of a vynalon factory in Hamhueng has been completed, according to a Korean Central News Agency report.

The factory is capable of producing about 20,000 tons of vynalon every year.

Today laborers at the factory are working hard in order to start a trial operation of the machines on coming May Day.

"Flying horse" workers constructed what is called "Vynalon City" on a 500,000 square-meter site place. Thirty-two buildings each with a floor space of 10,000 square meters were constructed one after another in the chemical industrial center between Heungnam and Bongung.

Premier Kim Il Sung had said in a speech that the significance of the vynalon factory lay in the fact that it would solve the clothing question by producing 150 million meters of clothing materials and that it would be a strong base for chemicalizing the country, saving the South Korean people on the verge of starvation and encouraging their struggle against the U.S. imperialists.

This vynalon factory, together with synthetic rubber nylon and nitron factories which will be constructed later in this area, will play an important role in enabling all the Korean people to lead a happy life after the unification of the country.

3,000-ton Freighter Launched

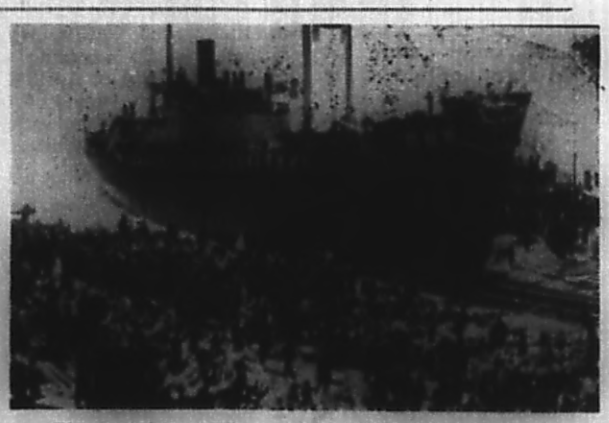
A freighter with a displacement of three thousand tons designed and built by Korean technicians and workers was launched.

The ship was built entirely with our own iron and steel and machines and the loading and unloading are fully mechanized.

The ship is furnished with cultural and sanitary facilities for the crew and uptodate navigation apparatuses.

The freighter "wisung" was launched on March 28 with a grand ceremony.

At the launching ceremony, Li Jong Ok, Vice-Premier and Chairman of Heavy Industrial Commission, conveyed a message of congratulations from the Central Committee of the Party to the workers, technicians and office employees who took part in the building of the big freighter.



The freighter "Wisung" launched amid cheers.

Speaking at the ceremony, chief engineer Moon Bong Hi stated that our country which could not make even a decent fishing sail boat before liberation has now built a three thousand ton boat.

He said that a three thousand five hundred ton refrigeratory ship will be launched before the end of this year and fifteen trawlers for pelagic and deep-sea fishing before the opening of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

Japanese Monopoly To Invade S. Korea Again

As already reported in our paper, the remnants of former Japanese militarism are making positive efforts to make inroads into South Korea, to help the U.S. imperialists push their aggressive policy in South Korea. Already in the middle of this January, Japanese militarists and monopoly capitalists plotted to send "an economic mission to South Korea."

Apparently, the aim of this mission was to control South Korea's economy as under Japanese imperialist colonial rule, by backing the Chang Myun regime which is confronted by a serious political and economic crisis.

But, their plan was not realized because of South Korean people's struggle against it. Despite of this frustration, however, they have not renounced their designs to invade South Korea economically, and are still pursuing their plans.

On April 11, a secret meeting was held in Tokyo, which was attended by prominent political leaders such as Eisaku Sato, Mitsujiro Ishii and Naka Funada, mouthpieces of the Japanese monopoly capitalism and "Korea lobbyists" in the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan.

At the meeting, they decided to dispatch a new mission to South Korea to extend "economic aid" to the puppet Chang Myun administration.

The mission will visit South Korea and explore the possibilities of investing capital in major industries of South Korea.

To carry out this plan, they are intending to conclude as early as possible negotiations for normalizing relations with the "Republic of Korea."

An Invalid Returnee Becomes Socialist Worker

At the Hesan Poultry Farm on the upper reaches of the Yalu River, Li Kyoo Cha, a returnee who came home from Japan last May, is working as a poultry tender.

He went to Japan when he was twelve. There he worked as a docker, miner, driver, etc.

It happened when he was working as a prop worker in the Bibai coal mine in Hokkaido. One day there was a cave-in in the pit. His spine was seriously injured. His right hand and the lower part of his body were also paralyzed. He became useless as a worker and was fired by the mine.

Bed-ridden for three years and eight months, he cursed his fate. His only wish was to die in the homeland which he longed for even in his dreams.

Upon his arrival in Chongjin, he was taken to the hospital attached to the Chongjin Medical College. Thanks to the excellent care of the medical staff of the hospital and the advanced medical technique in the homeland, he had completely recovered his health five months later.

He implored the hospital side to allow him to work as early as possible in the homeland. This wish of his was finally granted two weeks later. Last October he was dispatched to a poultry farm in Hesan, one of the revolutionary battlesites at the time of the anti-Japanese partisan struggle.

After he came to the farm, he put his whole heart into his job, enjoying the warm care and support of his co-workers.

Last February he was made the leader of the chicken breeding team which is breeding five thousand chickens. His team has joined in the movement for winning the title of the flying horse work team.

His team is resolved to fulfil by 193 per cent this year's egg production plan which is set 25 per cent higher than last year's and raise the hatching rate up to 90 per cent.

56th Repatriation Ships Depart For Chongjin

Fifty-sixth repatriation ships on April 28 left Niigata Port for Chongjin taking 1,147 repatriates on board. Nearly 1,000 Korean citizens and Japanese people gave a hearty send-off to the repatriates who were returning to their beloved fatherland, putting an end to a miserable life in Japan.

WORKING PEOPLE IN S. KOREA GREET MAY DAY IN POVERTY, HUNGER AND RIGHTLESSNESS!

Today South Korea has become a synonym for poverty, hunger and rightlessness. This situation is caused by the U.S. military occupation of South Korea as well as by the Chang Myun clique's policy of treachery and betrayal. All the South Korean working people are continuously struggling for a day when they can celebrate May Day as joyfully as the North Korean compatriots do today.

South Korean Workers Rising In Struggle Against Poverty, Rightless Status

6,600,000 Jobless Persons

Today, in South Korea nearly 6,600,000 jobless persons and casual laborers are wandering in the streets with empty stomachs. According to a pamphlet titled "A legacy of economic evils left by Syngman Rhee's rule during the past ten years," published by the Chang Myun regime, the Syngman Rhee regime had produced 2,500,000 jobless persons, and about 2,000,000 "latent" jobless persons in rural and fishing villages. This means that two out of five are unemployed, if it is considered that South Korea's working population is about ten million. Thus, unemployment has been a serious political problem in South Korea. (Hankuk Ilbo, Feb. 26)

Since the Chang Myun clique came into power, the situation has not changed for the better but has deteriorated. According to a South Korean weekly magazine, "Chunchu" of October 20, 1960, Seoul had a population of 2,170,000 as of last July, two months after the April Popular Uprising. Among them, 400,000 had normal jobs, about 400,000 unemployed and nearly 1,400,000 were women, children or students without regular occupations.

Living conditions of the unemployed are indescribably miserable. Their conditions can be imagined if we describe the situation of those who are lucky enough to have a regular job or that of casual laborers.

A jobless person wandering in the street with an empty stomach.

Miserable Living Conditions of Workers

Recently, the Bank of "the Republic of Korea" published a survey of average monthly household earnings and expenditures in Seoul. According to the conservative figures found in this survey, it is clear how miserable the living conditions of the South Korean workers are. "Minjok Ilbo" reported as follows quoting this survey: The average monthly expenditures of a family of five exceed 108,413 huan, whereas the monthly income of an ordinary salaried man averages 69,000 huan and that of a laborer 31,000 huan.

The present situation of South Korea in which jobless persons are found everywhere in cities and villages, compels laborers and casual laborers to work at starvation wages.

In Inchon, daily wages paid to casual laborers are as low as 700–800 huan. (Hankuk Ilbo)

Laborers working on the "National construction Service Program," publicized by the Chang Myun administration as a cure–all measure for South Korea, receive only 700 huan a day.

At this wage rate, even if they work 25 days a month, the total monthly wages they receive do not reach 20,000 huan, which is hardly enough to buy some 2.4 bushels of rice.

Meanwhile, the salary scale for teaching professionals in today's South Korea is: president of a university-95,000 huan, professor-89,500 huan: high school teacher-65,300 huan: elementary school teacher-51,600 huan.

Employees at U.S. Bases Most Miserable

Particularly miserable are employees at U.S. military bases in South Korea. They are suffering all kinds of national insult, and extremely discriminatory treatment.

According to a petition presented to the "National Assembly" by the National Federation of U.S. Base Workers' Union, employees engaged in light work earn less than 15,000 huan a month, those in heavy work, 25,000 huan, and truck drivers 35,000 huan.

More than 85 per cent of all the employees are working like slaves at starvation wages. (Minjok Ilbo, March 23)

Thus, the wages of the employees at U.S. bases are lower than the starvation wages received by the ordinary workers in South Korea.

S. Korean workers are working like slaves at starvation wages. They are fighting to improve their miserable life and to win freedom and democratic rights.

S. Korean Workers Rise In Struggle

It is not fortuitous that South Korean workers' struggles are growing more in intensity and scale. They are determined to get rid of these miserable conditions of poverty and rightless status.

The number of labor disputes between the April uprising of last year and the end of February was 230. This is a sharp contrast to the number of only 30 labor disputes that had occurred during 15 years from Liberation to the April uprising.

It is said that, as the result of these labor disputes, 150,000 man–days were lost, and that workers obtained 30 to 80 per cent wage increases. But even the raised wages are still at starvation levels.

Recently, Pusan port laborers called a strike for an indefinite period, demanding an immediate payment of their unpaid wages, and won their demand. Further, workers employed at American army bases succeeded in winning a 35 per cent wage raise after protracted struggles, according to a Donghua Tongshin report dated April 19.

What is the present condition of labor union organizations? The number of groups of organized workers is 940 (863 units, 77 federations), comprising 342,000 persons (including 290,000 male workers).

The "ROK" General Congress of Trade Unions, organized this year in order to protect workers' rights, is organizing laborers steadily. Now the "ROK" General Congress is calling on South Korean workers to greet "May Day" as a day for struggle.

In South Korea, workers had been prohibited by Syngman Rhee to celebrate May Day. Instead, the Syngman Rhee regime ordered workers to celebrate March 10 as the labor day.

South Korean workers are always watching the bright socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic. They are fighting to improve their miserable life and to win freedom and democratic rights, shouting "For peaceful unification of Korea," "Yankees, go home!"

※ ※ ※

Truth About Atrocities Committed By U.S. In S. Korea

1. Atrocities Against Innocent Inhabitants

Human life–this is the most precious thing in this world. However, the U. S. forces occupying South Korea are massacring Korean people by unimaginably brutal ways. They do not hesitate at all to commit atrocities against South Korean people such as shooting, beating, strangling and stabbing.

What is worse, they do not feel the pangs of remorse after committing criminal acts. The U.S. aggressive forces look down on the Korean people as if they were targets for their field firing, or they regard shooting as a sport to satisfy their beastly whims.

They are deliberately committing these cruelties, which are perpetrated by individuals or groups. They also use cunning methods in committing their crimes. They are shooting South Korean people as an amusement or only because they do not like them.

The U.S. forces regard it as nothing special to dash out in a car and run over innocent people. Consequently, countless South Korean people are killed or injured every year by the U. S. forces.

The U.S. forces are committing these cruelties in the same brutal ways as American Indians were annihilated in the past.

(The appeal lists a number of atrocities perpetrated by the U.S. forces. According to the appeal, 129 persons were either killed or injured between Jan. 24, 1954 and Dec. 25, 1960. The following are a part of the atrocities listed in the appeal.)

*A soldier of the 21st U. S. Army Hospital killed a girl and seriously injured another with a knife at about 8:30 p. m. on July 31, 1954. The brutal soldier broke into Kim Jun Sik's house at Daeundong in Pusan, and slew his two daughters. After that, the American soldier broke into Kim Sam Man's house and robbed him of 30,000 huan in cash, fatally wounding him and his wife. (South Korean newspaper "Chosun Ilbo" dated Aug. 3, 1954)

*A soldier of the U.S. Army stationed at Papyong Myun, Paju County, Kyongi Province, killed five innocent Koreans at about 10:00 p. m. on March 4, 1955. The soldier shot with his rifle Li Yong Su (19), Kim Ok Sun (29), Li Yong Sun (21), Kim Il Nam(30). Chung Sang Bok(24),on the pretext that they "came near the off-limit area." (South Korean Newspaper "Seoul Shinmoon of March 8, 1955)

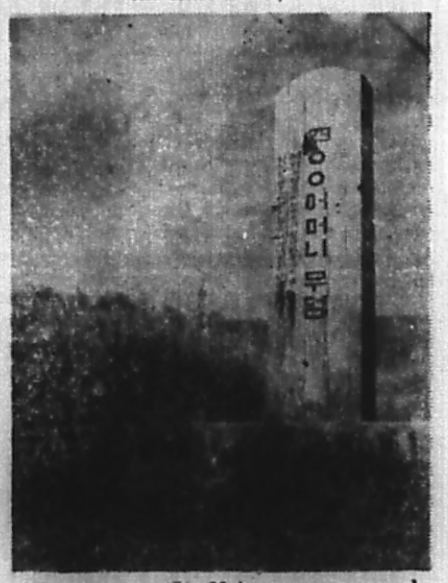
*An airplane of the U.S. Air Force dropped a bomb on farmers sowing wheat in Chungdong Myun, Sangju County, North Kyongsang Province, instantly killing Pak Mun Son (27). The American airman regarded the farmers as a "target for their bomb-dropping drill." (South Korean Newspaper "Kyonghyang Shinmoon of Oct. 24, 1955)

*Two American soldiers shot with their sporting guns a group of boys at about 6:00 p. m. on Dec. 16, 1956. Bullets went through the thighs of two boys, Hong Beck Kwan(15) and Pak Dong Ju(16). They were seriously injured. The soldiers thought that they shot a duck at the mouth of the Rakdong River in South Kyongsang Province. But they could not find the duck. Suspecting the boys who happened to be there, watching their duck-shooting, the soldiers fired their guns at the boys at a distance of about 100 meters. (South Korean Newspaper "Pusan Ilbo" dated Dec. 18, 1956)

*A U. S. soldier, Ronald E. Barset shot with his gun a three-year-old child at about 8:30 p.m. on July 6, 1957. The first-class private of the U. S. Garrison at Inchun Port killed the infant, Kim Yung Kil, on the pretext that he "stole gasoline," when he was in charge of an oil pipe line near Sungidong in Inchon City. (South Korean Newspaper "Hankuk Ilbo" of July 15, 1957)

*Two American soldiers of the 21st Logistics Regiment of the U.S. Eighth Army Headquarters killed an old man and seriously injured another Korean. Charles P. Lear, a noncom, and Jones S. Reimos, a corporal, broke windowpanes at "Carnegie Hall" in Seoul City at 11:00 p.m. on Dec. 14, 1958, and beat clerks who tried to stop them. After that, Charles Lear seriously injured Ju Hyun Sik who was talking with one of his friends on the street in front of "Ivory Tower," a coffee shop in the Chungmuro street. Meanwhile, Jones Reimos stabbed with a knife Sim Jin Taek(a 61-year-old man) in the heart on the same Chungmuro and killed him on the spot. (South Korean Newspaper "Donga Ilbo" of Dec. 15, 1958, "Pyonghwa Shinmoon" and "Chayu Shinmoon" dated Dec. 16, 1958)

*Men of the 728th Military Police Unit of the U.S. Eighth Army forcibly took away a woman on the Wonyo Street in Seoul and pushed her off from their running car, giving her a serious injury. The woman, Han Bok Hi, was going back home with her husband. Soon after she bled her life away as she was left alone without any aid. (South Korean Newspaper "Seoul Shinmoon" dated Oct. 26, 1960) **(To be continued to the next issue.)**



The monument to 00 4women massacred in Shinchun County by the U.S. imperialists. The Cementry is called the "Grave of 400 women."

For Uniform Development Of Korean Language

Kim Byung Je, Director of the Institute of Language and Literature under the Academy of Sciences, DPRK, contributes to Minjoo Chosun an article captioned, "Let us, linguists of North and South Korea, join our efforts for the uniform development of our national language."

Language is an indispensable sign of the given nation and what is essential in this connection is the commonness of the language. Just as our nation cannot be split, our national language also cannot be allowed to take two different courses, the author says.

He points out that the Korean nation, a homogeneous nation for thousands of years, using one and the same language and letters and inheriting the same history and culture, have been separated from each other for the past sixteen years and, in this period, they have been unable even to write to each other, not to mention seeing each other, and, what is more, the language and letters as well as culture and the mode of living are taking two different courses of development.

Declaring that the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is to blame for such tragic situation, the author vehemently denounces the U.S. imperialists who have been pursuing since the liberation the policy of obliterating our national culture.

Kim Byung Je goes on to say: Today the development of our national language is hampered in every way in South Korea. The daily spoken language of the popular masses is not made the official language and the difference is growing between the written language and the oral language.

There is no criterion for the language used by the people; it is in a disorderly state, reflecting the chaotic South Korean society where confusion, decadence, despair and crime prevail.

The author refers to the fact that after the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea they proclaimed English as the official language instead of Korean language and later they tried to arbitrarily change our language in such a way as to suit their purpose by concocting what they called the "simplified Korean".

Their treacherous nature found expression in drawing up the South Korea–U.S. "Economic and Technical Agreement" some time ago. They used English as the official language. The linguist voices indignation over the fact that English is enjoying special privileges in South Korea today.

The South Korean publications, the author says, are using without restraint Chinese characters which are not understandable to the broad masses of the people. Thus the privileged circles are making a monopoly of the letters.

We, linguists, cannot look on with folded arms at such tragic situation. We are duty bound to rectify such situation.

Referring to the fact that under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party our national language has made great development in the North since liberation, Kim Byung Je notes that Korean language and Korean letters have come to serve as a powerful weapon in the activities for creating a genuinely socialist national culture. Stressing the need of cooperation between the linguists of North and South Korea for the uniform development of our mother tongue, the author writes:

The Korean people have been using one and the same language for thousands of years and even today we can not do without a uniform language in our life. Our fatherland must be unified and our national language also must make uniform development.

Peaceful unification of the country and economic, scientific and cultural exchange between the North and South are a mature question which brooks no further delay. The time has come for the linguists of North and South Korea to meet at one place.

Saying that North Korean linguists are fully ready to meet the linguists of South Korea, Kim Byung Je further notes:

We are taking measures to set up a joint institute and carry out urgent scientific work confronting the Korean linguistic world, such as scientific exposition of the grammatic construction of the Korean language, historical research into its development, survey of dialects in various parts of the country and the drawing up of a dialectal map, study of the Korean alphabet and its reform, standard language and spelling, purification of language and style of writing, compilation of Korean dictionary and other dictionaries with scientific annotation, etc. Research expenses for the work will be borne by our side.

We are also making preparations for organizing report meetings and discussions to make public the results each scholar made in his studies in the past period and exchange experiences; Publication of an anthology contributed by scholars of both North and South Korea and reproductions of classical works; exchange of scholars and lectures, and so forth.

Emphasizing that the scholars of the North and South must make concerted efforts to discharge this noble national task, Kim Byung Je declares that this is the proper way for the North and South Korean linguists to serve for the prosperity and development of the country and the happiness of our posterity and ensure the efflorescence of national culture and the unified development of our nation.

Readers' Column

From an Indian Friend:

I thank you for your sending me the issues of the People's Korea, which reached here today.

Kindly place my name and names of my relatives and friends in your mailing lists of the People's Korea and all other literature.

Also kindly send me all available back issues of the People's Korea and all other literature.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Sincerely yours,

From an Indian reader.

The People's Korea
Published every Tuesday by Chosun Shinbo Sa
President and Publisher: Kim Min Hua
Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachimancho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Anyone is free to reproduce all the articles and stories in the People's Korea.